OKLAHOMA

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Program Description

The Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) has many monitoring programs. In 1998, the State Legislature directed the OWRB to oversee certain state water quality monitoring activities to determine compliance with Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards (OWQS). Specifically, the OWRB was charged with coordinating all monitoring under a standing cooperative agreement with the USGS, conducting a Comprehensive Beneficial Use Monitoring Program (BUMP), and developing Use Support Assessment Protocols (USAPS) to ensure the consistent data interpretation of beneficial use support. The overall goal of BUMP is to document beneficial use impairments, identify impairment sources (if possible), detect water quality trends, provide needed information for the OWQS and facilitate the prioritization of pollution control activities. River and stream monitoring is one of five key elements of BUMP.

So far, OWRB's biological monitoring is related only to special projects, such as biocriteria development or the occasional fish tissue study. However, BUMP is a developing program and there is intent to expand biological monitoring in the near future. Presently, there are fixed and rotating stations at which chemistry and flow information may be collected. The OWRB is currently monitoring almost 200 sites on a monthly basis. These sites are segregated into two discrete types of monitoring activities. The first monitoring activity is focuses on fixed station monitoring on rivers and streams. In general, at least one sample station is located in each of 67 watersheds. Following consultation with other appropriate state environmental agencies, the OWRB originally identified 84 fixed sites; that number has now grown to 100. The second component of river and stream monitoring focuses on water quality sampling stations whose location will rotate on an annual basis. Stations and identified monitoring parameters were based upon Oklahoma's 303(d) list and the monitoring requirements of other state environmental agencies. Monitoring parameters are specific for each stream segment.

Oklahoma DEQ's fish monitoring program has been discontinued but provided a wealth of information concerning statewide fish distribution. Improvements in Oklahoma's water quality monitoring programs are being developed and implemented in order to provide more consistent and reliable information related to the condition of aquatic resources (including quality habitat alteration, and impacts of polluted runoff and point source discharges). Unfortunately, much of the monitoring information in Oklahoma is fragmentary and incompatible because it is collected through programs that are designed and conducted for differing objectives.

Documentation and Further Information

The State of Oklahoma Water Quality Assessment Report, 2000 Edition, November 2000: http://www.deg.state.ok.us/WQDnew/305b_303d/2000_305b_Report_Final.pdf

Status of Water Quality Monitoring in Oklahoma, 2000 Final Report to the Oklahoma Legislature: www.owrb.state.ok.us/reports/OkWqStatus2000.pdf

Oklahoma Water Resources Board, Chapter 46 of Implementation of Oklahoma's WQS, effective August 2001: http://www.owrb.state.ok.us/rules/Chap46.pdf

SOP for Field Sampling Efforts of the OK Water Resources Board Beneficial Use Monitoring Program, June 2001: http://www.owrb.state.ok.us/reports/BUMP_SOPFY-01.pdf

Oklahoma's Nonpoint Source Management Program and Nonpoint Source Assessment Report, FINAL DRAFT: http://www.okcc.state.ok.us/Divisions/Water_Quality/Reports/REPORT078.pdf

Conduct your own "Biological Monitoring" search for additional documents using: http://www.soonersearch.odl.state.ok.us/

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Programmatic Elements

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Uses of bioassessment within overall water quality program*		problem identification (screening)
		nonpoint source assessments
		monitoring the effectiveness of BMPs
	1	ALU determinations/ambient monitoring
	✓	promulgated into state water quality standards as biocriteria
		support of antidegradation
		evaluation of discharge permit conditions
		TMDL assessment and monitoring
		other:
Applicable monitoring designs		targeted (i.e., sites selected for specific purpose)
		fixed station (i.e., water quality monitoring stations)
		probabilistic by stream order/catchment area
	1	probabilistic by ecoregion, or statewide (comprehensive use throughout jurisdiction)
		rotating basin
		other:

^{*}Several possibilities exist, but currently only use-support decisions and use assignments are done with bioassessments.

Stream Miles				
Total miles (State based determination - waterbody identifications)	78,778			
Total perennial miles	22,386			
Total miles assessed for biology	13,313			
fully supporting for 305(b)**	_			
partially/non-supporting for 305(b)**	_			
listed for 303(d)**	_			
number of sites sampled	3,391			
number of miles assessed per site	~4 (site specific)			

^{**}Much of Oklahoma's efforts are still in the development stages. The new 305(b) and 303(d) are not complete and there have been significant changes in protocol since last completed; thus the data from past reports are no longer relevant. The new 305(b) and 303(d) reports should be complete sometime in 2002.

Aquatic Life Use (ALU) Designations and Decision-Making

ALU designation basis	ALU subcategories	
ALU designations in state water quality standards	Habitat Limited Aquatic Community (least restrictive), Warm Water A.C., Cool Water A.C. (most restrictive), Trout Fishery (anti-degradation limitation)	
Narrative Biocriteria in WQS	Formal/informal numeric procedures used to support narrative biocriteria exist for specific ecoregions only.	
Numeric Biocriteria in WQS	Only for specific ecoregions; biological use-support thresholds found in 785:46-15 (WQS implementation).	
Uses of bioassessment data in integrated assessments with other environmental data (e.g., toxicity testing and chemical specific criteria)	 ✓ assessment of aquatic resources cause and effect determinations permitted discharges monitoring (e.g., improvements after mitigation) watershed based management 	
Uses of bioassessment/ biocriteria in making management decisions regarding restoration of aquatic resources to a designated ALU	none	

Reference Site/Condition Development

Number of reference sites	66	- 132 total (will increase as number of ecoregions are completed)
Reference site		site-specific
determinations		paired watersheds
	✓	regional (aggregate of sites)
		professional judgment
	√	other: least impacted, no point sources
Reference site criteria		ference sites are defined by the least impacted version of a stream e in a particular ecoregion. Specific criteria is under development.
Characterization of reference sites within a regional context		historical conditions
	✓	least disturbed sites
		gradient response
		professional judgment
		other:
Stream stratification within	✓	ecoregions (or some aggregate)
regional reference conditions		elevation
	\	stream type
		multivariate grouping
		jurisdictional (i.e., statewide)
		other:
Additional information	\	reference sites linked to ALU
		reference sites/condition referenced in water quality standards
	✓	some reference sites represent acceptable human-induced conditions

Field and Lab Methods

Assemblages assessed	benthos (<100 samples/year; single observation, limited sampling)	
	fish (<100 samples/year; single observation, limited sampling)	
	periphyton	
	other:	
Benthos		
sampling gear	dipnet, kick net (1 meter); 500-600 micron mesh	
habitat selection	riffle/run (cobble) and woody debris	
subsample size	100 count	
taxonomy	genus	
Fish		
sampling gear	backpack electrofisher, seine; 1/4" mesh	
habitat selection	all habitats contained within the "representative" reach of 200 - 400 meters	
sample processing	anomalies and taxonomic identification	
subsample	none	
taxonomy	species	
Habitat assessments	quantitative measurements; performed independent of bioassessments (see Oklahoma Water Resource Board Technical Report 99-3 for more information)	
Quality assurance program elements	standard operating procedures, quality assurance plan, taxonomic proficiency checks and specimen archival	

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis tools and methods	✓ summary tables, illustrative graphs parametric ANOVAs multivariate analysis ✓ biological metrics (aggregate metrics into an index) disturbance gradients other:	
Multimetric thresholds		
transforming metrics into unitless scores	cumulative distribution function (ecoregion dependent)	
defining impairment in a multimetric index	cumulative distribution function (ecoregion dependent)	
Evaluation of performance characteristics	repeat sampling (site validation collections and habitat assessments) precision sensitivity bias accuracy	
Biological data		
Storage	MS Access and/or Excel formats	
Retrieval and analysis	application dependent, spreadsheet driven (no large statistical treatment yet); in the process of pulling existing data from other agencies to help develop a program	